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World War I and Woodrow Wilson

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"We are going to live our lives according to our views;

we are also going to give others the opportunity to live.

It is America's duty to resist aggression wherever it may be.

B. Wilson

Keywords: World War I, Woodrow Wilson, Germany, Belgium.

Content: It has been a hundred years since the end of the First World War. This war, the U.S. participation in the war, as well as its policy in solving the existing difficulties changed the political map of the world.

At the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, the balance of power in the world was broken because of the jumpy economic and political development of capitalist countries. The German Empire united by the "pen" and "sword" was far ahead of the developed countries of Europe, and the name of France and England. In the east, Japan has become stronger. Turkey looked to the future with fear. Austria-Hungary, which owns two Slavic territories - Bosney and the Duchess, was in an active search for a new tidbit, and the U.S. observed the processes that took place in Eurasia.

The First World War, called by the famous politician of that time "the war that ended all wars", was actually aimed at redistributing the whole world. Only Belgium could be considered a victim of aggression in Europe, and Germany had to break its

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neutrality only when it attacked France. All other belligerent countries in Europe had their own aggressive goals and were only waiting for the acquisition of new territories. And the superpowers were mainly interested in the Middle East.

B. Wilson was a prominent statesman and politician of the twentieth century, president of the country at the beginning of the First World War and after its end, one of the initiators of the creation of a universal peace program and the National League. (1913-1921) During his reign, the U.S. from a secondary state began to play a major role in world politics.

Prior to President Wilson's oath, U.S. diplomats and military personnel were busy with Central American affairs and hardly thought about participating in the affairs of the political center of the world, namely, Europe. But after 8 years of his reign, when Wilson left the White House, the U.S. was already actively involved in the diplomatic processes of all five continents. The U.S. received the status of the state of the world, the status of the state which in the war of 1914-1918 led the 1-millionth army and the most powerful navy. It was during these years that Wilson's diplomacy actively intervened in the European conflict and tried to take the lead in the coalition, the scales of which were more inclined to victory.

When the World War began, America took a neutral position. It did not immediately engage in it. In August 1914, W. Wilson specifically went to Congress a special statement, and in November 1914, Wilson sent to London his personal representative - Morgan. He was instructed to agree with the British government on funding from the United States. Wilson was the president who said what he thought and did what he said. Therefore, his domestic and foreign policy was very different from that of his predecessors, President T. Roosevelt's "big baton" and President W. Taft's "dollar diplomacy".

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In 1915 W. Wilson acquainted the American public with his doctrine, according to which the security of the United States became an inseparable part of all mankind. He believed that it was America's duty to resist aggression, wherever it may be.

America was the only big republic that got involved in the war late. Even before it started, none of the opposing sides had been accepted, as proposed by America.

Several principles were proposed for cooperation between the states of W. Wilson: the right of the people to choose their own government and to respect the rights of small nations. His speeches and statements confirm that the USA was ready to take responsibility for the affairs of the whole world together with the European countries.

B. Wilson said before engaging his country in the war that America would prevent any attempt to shape a post-war world order based on already established principles of international politics. He saw the reasons for the war not only in the evil intentions of the German government, but also in the European power balance system, which he called "organized rivalry". He said: "It is not only the balance of power that is needed, but also the totality of forces, not the organized rivalry, but the organized world.

January 22, 1917 in the Senate B. Wilson said: "A world without victory" and offered the Monroe Doctrine to the world in the form of a document for the whole world. He promised the Americans not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, not to conquer other people's territories.

But Germany's declaration of war and the sinking of an American ship by it caused the U.S. to be included in the war. On February 3, 1917, the United States interrupted diplomatic relations with Germany. On April 2, 1917, in his address to the

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representatives of both chambers of the Congress of the country, a few days before the declaration of war in Germany, Wilson said that "justice is more expensive than peace", that America fights for democracy, for the rights of small nations and for the rule of justice.

Wilson's main goal in diplomacy was to put a minimum of effort and money at the forefront of the world's economic policy and, based on the minimum sacrifice and material and financial costs, to enable the country to play its first role in world politics.

Before the end of the First World War (1917), the U.S. entry into the arena of the world became a major phenomenon in recent history. American researchers of international relations are unanimous in the fact that the main points of foreign policy of modern America were sharply defined by the ideology and international program, which in 1917-1919 were developed by the administration of W. Wilson.

1917 was a difficult and very important year not only for monarchical Russia, but also for the whole world. The whole world joined the destructive war that began in Europe, followed by a catastrophic result. The crisis in different countries intensified and caused the end of the existing political system. It was very difficult to take the right political steps in such an environment, let alone act without victims. As we know, the revolutions that took place all over the world were accompanied by a complex political crisis, and sometimes by prolonged confrontation between different political directions. It should be noted that the phenomena unfolding in Russia, had the form of a classical revolution. And it spoke about the fair demand of the most part of the society for a better future and carefree political and economic guarantees.

The processes taking place in Russia, in particular the February protests, have accelerated the war and all this has turned into a revolution. We can say that the

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critical phenomena taking place in the world have changed the political pace of Russia.

The role of the United States of America should be mentioned separately, although this state did not fight in the Middle East. On April 2, 1917, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson declared war on Germany. Inclusion of the American army in the war for Germany turned out to be fatal, because it, like the Entente, was already exhausted.

Conclusion: Woodrow Wilson was the first president of the country to take first place with its industrial power, was the president who decided to put this power on the scales of world history and to reach the leading positions. B. Wilson came to the White House as an inevitable representative of the country's alternative course. His reformed foreign and domestic policy gave the U.S. the opportunity to consolidate its countries and at a crucial moment to enter the world arena with new ideas that neither Abraham Lincoln nor the future presidents could create.

At the last stage of the war, Wilson took personal control of the negotiations with Germany, including the Kompien Truce. He presented a 14-point settlement agreement. The project represented his vision of a post-war world, which would have helped him to avoid terrible conflicts all over the world. In 1919 he went to Paris to participate in a peace conference in Paris. Wilson was the first president to be visited in Europe. Wilson was one of the authors of the Treaty of Versailles and an accomplice to the creation of the League of Nations. In November 1919, Wilson was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize because of his contribution and great role in the creation of the League of Nations. Despite this, the Senate, controlled by the Republicans, refused to tariff the agreement on the League of Nations. It was for this reason that the United States was not a member of the League of Nations. In 1919,

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during an action in support of the League of Nations, he suffered a stroke that paralyzed his entire left side. For weeks he was bedridden, but later he was able to attend meetings in his office, but his contribution was minimal and the president for the remainder of his term as president was physically incapacitated.

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